The Universal Chronicle, OR WEEKLY GAZETTE.

NUMB. 54.

To be Publiſhed every SATURDAY, Price Two-Pence Half-Penny.

From SATURDAY, April 7, to SATURDAY, April 14, 1759.

The IDLER. No. 53.

Reſponſare cupidinibus. HOR.

THE practice of Self-denial, or the forbearance of Lawful Pleaſure, has been conſidered by almoſt all nations, from the remoteſt ages, as the higheſt exaltation of human virtue, and all have agreed to pay reſpect and veneration to thoſe who abſtained from the delights of life, even when they did not cenſure thoſe who enjoyed them.

The general voice of mankind, civil and barbarous, confeſſes, that the mind and body are at variance, and that neither can be made happy by its proper gratifications, but at the expence of the other; that a pampered body will darken the mind, and an enlightened mind will macerate the body. And all have agreed to confer their eſteem on thoſe who prefer intellect to ſenſe, who can controul their lower by their higher faculties, and forget the wants and deſires of animal life, for rational diſquiſitions, or pious contemplations.

The Earth has ſcarce a country, ſo far advanced towards political regularity as to divide the inhabitants into claſſes, where ſome orders of men or women are not diſtinguiſhed by voluntary ſeverities, and where the reputation of their ſanctity is not increaſed in proportion to the rigour of their rules, and the exactneſs of their obſervance.

When an opinion, to which there is no temptation of intereſt, ſpreads wide and continues long, it may be reaſonably preſumed to have been infuſed by Nature, or dictated by Reaſon. It has been often obſerved that the fictions of impoſture, and illuſions of fancy, ſoon give way to time and experience; and that nothing keeps its ground but truth, which gains every day new influence by new confirmation.

But truth, when it is reduced to practice, eaſily becomes ſubject to caprice and imagination, and many particular acts will be wrong, though their general principle be right. It cannot be denied that a juſt conviction of the reſtraint neceſſary to be laid upon the appetites has ſometimes produced extravagant and unnatural modes of mortification, and inſtitutions which, however favourably conſidered, will be found to violate Nature without promoting Piety.

But the doctrine of Self-denial is not weakened in itſelf by the errors of thoſe who miſinterpret or miſapply it; the encroachment of the appetites upon the underſtanding is hourly perceived, and the ſtate of thoſe whom ſenſuality has enſlaved, is known to be in the higheſt degree deſpicable and wretched.

The dread of ſuch ſhameful captivity may juſtly raiſe alarms, and wiſdom will endeavour to keep danger at a diſtance. By timely caution and ſuſpicious vigilance, thoſe deſires may be repreſſed to which indulgence would ſoon give abſolute dominion; thoſe enemies may be overcome, which when they have been a while accuſtomed to victory, can no longer be reſiſted.

Nothing is more fatal to happineſs or virtue than that confidence, which flatters us with an opinion of our own ſtrength, and by aſſuring us of the power of retreat precipitates us into hazard. Some may ſafely venture further than others into the regions of delight, lay themſelves more open to the golden ſhafts of pleaſure, and advance nearer to the reſidence of the Sirens; but he that is beſt armed with conſtancy and reaſon is yet vulnerable in one part or other, and to every man there is a point fixed, beyond which if he paſſes he will not eaſily return. It is certainly moſt wiſe, as it is moſt ſafe to ſtop before he touches the utmoſt limit, ſince every ſtep of advance will ſhow him more and more enticements to go forward, till he ſhall at laſt enter the receſſes of voluptuouſneſs, and ſloth and deſpondency will cloſe the paſſage behind him.

To deny early and inflexibly is the only art of checking the importunity of deſire, and of preſerving quiet and innocence. Lawful gratifications muſt be ſometimes witheld; he that complies with all lawful deſires, will certainly loſe his empire over himſelf, and in time ſubmit his reaſon to his wiſhes, and think all his deſires lawful, or diſmiſs his reaſon, as troubleſome and intruſive, and reſolve to ſnatch what he may happen to wiſh, without enquiry about right and wrong.

No man, whoſe appetites are his Maſters, can perform the duties of his nature, with ſtrictneſs and regularity; how will he preſs forward in his courſe who cannot turn away from allurements that would ſtop him or draw him aſide. He that would be ſuperior to external influences muſt firſt become ſuperior to his own paſſions.

When the Roman General, ſitting at ſupper with a plate of turnips before him, was ſolicited by large promiſes to betray his truſt; he aſked the meſſengers whether he that could ſup on turnips was a man likely to ſell his country. Upon him who has reduced his ſenſes to obedience temptation has loſt its power, he is able to attend impartially to virtue, and execute her commands without heſitation.

To ſet the mind above the appetites is the end of abſtinence, which one of the Fathers obſerves to be not a virtue, but the ground work of virtue. By forbearing to do, what may innocently be done, we may ſecure the power of reſiſtance when pleaſure or intereſt ſhall lend their charms to guilt.

SHRUBS *of* PARNASSUS.

Meditations on a SHEET *of* WRITING PAPER.

AS yet a blank unſully'd doſt thou lie.
Not fairer looks the face of ſnow-crown'd mount,
Or houſewife's linen, on the rural hedge
Oft pendent, bleaching in the ſun, ſeen chief
When ſummer ſkies invite. Alas! who knows
Thy fate's incertainty? What eye can pierce
The cloudy veil that intercepts thy doom?
Perhaps with orders mercantile replete
Thy fluctuating voy'ge thou may'ſt extend
Advent'rous, on the waves proud ſummit ſail,
And reach the fartheſt *Ina*. Or to the hand
Of widow rich, or bluſhing virgin, bear
Love's ſoft commiſſion. Raptur'd at the ſight
Methinks to thine ſhe joins her eager lips,
Sweet as twin roſe-buds in *Aurora's* dew
Cœleſtially embalm'd, and ſtores thee ſafe
Betwixt her pleaſure-ſwelling hills of joy,
With ſmiling Nature's azure pencil ſtreak'd.
Ah! could I thus, like thee, my head recline
In am'rous languiſhment, and taſte entranc'd
The circumambient bliſs! How would I kiſs,
And revel on the ſtraw'b'ry centre! Happy thought!
By all the pow'r of ardent love, I glow,
With fierce deſire I glow—Keep down, my heart,
Nor let thy maſter wander from his theme.
Perchance the ſage in præterperfect lore
Deep read, the rites of nations may deduce
Link'd in the chain of time, and on thy leaf
Hiſtoric truth inſcribe. Or, woe to thought!
Thy lily-looking face may be impreſs'd
With letters dark, and words of ſound uncouth
Yclep'd a Sheriff's warrant. Arm'd with this
The Bailiff ſallies forth with branch of oak
Tremendous, and behind him cringing cloſe
Catchpole with tiger eye, and ghaſtly front
With many a ſcar indented, horrid pair!
By wretch inſolvent hated. Or perhaps
A kinder fate awaits thee, doom'd to bear
The gentle preſſure of *Melinda's* finger,
As to thy page the ſecrets of her ſoul
Th' ecſtatic Nymph imparts, or ſends thee forth
In billet doux diſſected round the town.
But oh! propheſic thought! conjecture ſad!
Methinks I ſee thee underneath the hand
Of daring bard. Full fraught with Poetry,
Or ſomething ſimilar, he deems thee choice,
Fit food for *Lloyd's*, or monthly Magazine.
And, tho' true merit dwell in thy contents,

Full oft it meets with treatment baſe, paſs'd o'er
By Printer injudicious, and conſign'd
To uſe obſcene, unworthy; which, if nam'd
Would call a bluſh into the Muſes cheek,
And flood the Poet's eye with angry tears.
Or, if this accident thou ſhouldſt ſurvive,
Diſgrace attends thee ſtill, obſcure on ſhelf,
On ſhelf of duſt reclining, 'midſt a heap
Of literary rubbiſh, 'till a Slave
Of money-loving ſoul to Paſtry-cook,
Or petty Chandler ſell thee. Thence in tarts
To dirty hand of School-boy may'ſt thou come,
Or ſweat in greaſe of candle, or enwrap
Salt butter's quartern. Then when ſluttiſh nymph
Has ſhew'd thee ev'ry Corner of her garret,
And with her hands oft dabb'd thee, chang'd thy hue
To dye abhorr'd, and ſqualid as her own,
She leaves thee hiſſing in a ſmall-coal grate
'Till all thy ſheet evaporate in flame.
But to purſue thee ſailing down the tide
Of myſtic chance, my little bark deſpairs.
Here then I moor, and give thee to the ſport
Of winds, whilſt I in perilous attempts
Leſs daring, court the ſafety of the ſhore.

J. COPYWELL.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 2s. bound,

(With a Copper-Plate, repreſenting all the Out-Works uſed in Fortifications, and the principal Implements employed by the Beſiegers to carry on their Approaches, *&c.*)

THE NEWS-READERS POCKET-BOOK: Or, a Military Dictionary Explaining the moſt difficult Terms made uſe of in Fortification, Gunnery, and the whole Compaſs of the Military Art. And a Naval Dictionary; explaining the Terms uſed in Navigation, Ship-Building, *&c.* To which is added, a conciſe Political Hiſtory of *Europe*. With the Genealogies and Families of the ſeveral Emperors, Kings, and Princes, now reigning; and ſome accounts of the Religions they profeſs.

Printed for *J. Newbery*, at the Bible and Sun in *St. Paul's Church Yard*.

Monday, April 9.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Florence, March 17.

A Great number of workmen are employed in repairing and augmenting the fortifications at Leghorn. The Emperor has named the Captains, Lieutenants, and Sub-Lieutenants of the troop of 300 dragoons, which is almoſt compleated. Agi Demetry, Miniſter from the Bey of Algiers, who in Auguſt laſt went from hence to Vienna, returned here on the 9th inſt. from that capital, on his way to Leghorn, to embark for the coaſt of Barbary: He is defrayed at the Emperor's expence, and carries many rich preſents from the Emperor to the Bey. [*Thus far Gazette.*]

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Vienna, March 21. Marſhal Daun intends to take a journey of devotion to Marienzell, as ſoon as the Pope's Nuncio ſhall have delivered him the bleſt hat and ſword. His departure for the army depends on this ceremony.

General Laudon hath declined the rank of General of Artillery, but he has requeſted the command of a larger body of troops than he had laſt year. Our forces were to be aſſembled by the 20th in three large bodies, one at Munchengratz, another in Moravia, and a third in Sileſia. The Prince of Deux Ponts ſet out this day to put himſelf at the head of the Army of the Empire.

Hamburgh, March 31. The Pruſſians have left a body of Huſſars in Mecklenbourg to collect the contributions. The number of recruits required from that Dutchy is reduced from 8000 to 7000; but even that number is more than the country can furniſh.

Dreſden, March 24. As ſeveral parties of Huſſars, Pandours, and Croats, continue to ſhew themſelves upon the Elbe, and eſpecially between Schandau and Sonnenſtein, it has been thought proper to ſend reinforcements to both thoſe places to prevent their being ſurprized. The poſt of Pirna being by no means in a good ſtate of defence, General d'Aſſebourg, who commands there, has received orders to abandon that place whenever the Auſtrians advance towards it.

Prince Lubomirſki, a Poliſh Grandee, having ſome time ago engaged to raiſe a regiment of huſſars on his lands, for the King of Pruſſia's ſervice, hath ſet about it ſo diligently, that it is already complete, and entered at the War-office for the preſent campaign.

Prince Henry is ſtill in this city, but will ſet out in a few days, to execute ſome important enterprize.

Dreſden, March 25. One of the Ladies of honour to the late Queen having, purſuant to orders from the King of Pruſſia, ſet out for Warſaw, ſhe was ſtopt about half a league from this place by a party of Pruſſians, who took from her 30 letters for different perſons at the Court of Poland, and carried them to Count Schmettau our Governor.

The Clergy are ſuſpected by his Pruſſian Majeſty; and it is aſſured, that, excepting four, all of them, together with the Muſicians belonging to the Opera, the Comedians and Dancers, will be ordered to leave this Capital.

Schwerin in Mecklenburgh, March 27. The Pruſſians have evacuated this city, after nailing up part of the fine artillery on our ramparts; the reſt they have carried off. If we have cauſe to complain of them on this account, we cannot but highly commend the ſtrict diſcipline they obſerved here; none of the Burghers can ſay that they have been ill uſed by them.

Altena, March 28. Some people here pretend to know, from good authority, that the ſudden and haſty retreat of the Pruſſians from the dutchy of Mecklenburgh, has been made with no other view than to enter Pomerania, and advance againſt a large body of Ruſſian troops, who are ſaid to be in motion on that ſide.

Francfort, Mar. 25. A few days ago the French troops here received orders to hold themſelves ready to march for the opening of the campaign. But Marſhal Broglio hath ſince informed the Magiſtrates that he had orders from Court to fortify a part of this town, and eſtabliſh hoſpitals here. The Magiſtrates refuſe to conſent to this. The Duke de Broglio threatens to make uſe of force, and to get a poſitive order for their compliance from the Imperial Court. Yeſterday the Magiſtrates met to conſult of methods to divert the Court of France from this deſign, which would prove highly detrimental to this city. We hear that they reſolved to ſend a deputation to Vienna. Mean while the French will find it very difficult to ſettle with the Magiſtrates either the affair of the forage, &c. required of them, or this ſcheme of fortifying the town.

From the frontiers of the Landgraviate of Heſſe Caſſil, March 26. Within the ſpace of eight days this country has experienced divers viciſſitudes. The Auſtrians, who returned with a great force to Hirſchfeld, retired again the 19th, after exacting a contribution of 100,000 crowns from that town and its diſtrict, for which they have taken hoſtages. This precipitate retreat has been chiefly occaſioned by the approach of a large body of the Allied Army, with Prince Ferdinand at the head of it, which is advancing with great diligence againſt the Army of the Empire, whilſt another corps, ſaid to be about 8000 ſtrong, led by Prince George of Holſtein, marched directly to Marburgh.

This moment we receive advice, that the French troops in garriſon at Marburgh evacuated that town the 24th, and that they were preparing to retire alſo from Gieſſen.

Liptſtadt. March 30. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic, who lately marched into Heſſe with a large body of troops, lay, on the 26th, at Rothembourg, on the river Fulda, and next day advanced to Hirſchfeld, where his vanguard, conſiſting of Heſſian dragoons, ſurprized about 100 Auſtrians, part of whom they put to the ſword, and made the reſt priſoners. We hear that his Highneſs hath taken ſuch a poſition, that all communication between the French troops and thoſe of the army of the Empire, is cut off.

Paris, March 30. Four battalions of the French guards ſet out the 20th, 22d, 24th, and 26th, for St. Omer; and two battalions of the Swiſs guards marched, one the 28th, and the other this morning, for Aix.

The King's journey to Lyons is again deferred, and it is thought will not take place till May.

Hague, April 1. On the 27th paſt the States-General iſſued a Placart, forbidding all perſons to enliſt the Subjects of the Republick, particularly Seamen, for foreign ſervice; and enjoining the latter not to leave the country without leave; and ſuch as are abſent, to return home.

A ſecond Placart was publiſhed the ſame day enjoining the veſſels deſtined for the Greenland Fiſhery not to put to ſea till they ſhould deliver every tenth man of the ſhip's company, or twelve florins in lieu of him, to man the ſhips of war lately put in commiſſion. All other veſſels, except Eaſt-India ſhips, fiſhing boats, and veſſels that carry three or four hands only, are to deliver every fifth man.

Liſbon, Feb. 27. On the 21ſt all the Jeſuits of the College of St. Francis de Borga, were taken into cuſtody: ſuch as were not in holy orders were impriſoned in the caſtle of this city, and the Prieſts in the Tower of St. Julian. The effects found in that college have already been ſold; they were very conſiderable, it being the reſidence of the Procurators of the Tranſmarine Miſſions and Provinces. As the Court had given aſſurances, that it would not proceed againſt the Jeſuits till it ſhould receive the deciſions of the Apoſtolic See, it ſhould ſeem that the Miniſtry have diſcovered ſome urgent reaſons, which obliged them to impriſon this whole community, without waiting for that deciſion.

The Noblemen and other Seculars, who are ſtill impriſoned or under arreſt, will receive their ſentences this week. It is thought that ſeveral of them will be baniſhed to our ſettlements in South America: others will probably be confined for life in dungeons that are building in the Tower of St. Julian, and which are to be four feet long, and four feet broad, and the walls ſix feet in thickneſs.

LONDON.

We hear the Regency of Hanover hath publiſhed an edict to regulate all manner of foreign money, particularly French Louis d'ors, which are plenty and go current there; gold and ſilver coin are to be valued purſuant to the ſtandard of the German Empire, and the price to be fixed accordingly at the Mint.

The Carolina, Duncan, from Philadelphia for London, arrived at Plymouth, informs, that on the 3d of laſt month he ſpoke with a privateer belonging to New York, ſeventy-three leagues to the eaſtward of the Capes, who informed him, that ſhe fell in with a fleet of 50 ſail of French merchant ſhips, under convoy of one 74 gun ſhip, and two frigates, on the 26th of February, fifty leagues to the eaſtward of Bermudas, and that ſhe had taken three ſhips out of the ſaid convoy.

The Henry, Trevethan, from Carmarthen for Woolwich, was forced into Oſtend by diſtreſs the 18th ult. and is there detained.

His Majesty's ship the Coventry is arrived at Plymouth from a cruize, and has brought in the Prince George, Whippie, bound from Jamaica for London, who was taken the 8th ult. by the Count de St. Florentine privateer of Bourdeaux of 60 guns, and retaken by the Coventry on the 28th.

The Maidstone privateer has taken and brought into Dover a French vessel, burthen 50 tons from Dunkirk for Havre de Grace, laden with tobacco, &c.

A Spanish ship N. S. du Luz, Capt. Lopez, from Alicant bound to Oporto, is taken by the Algerines, and the crew carried into slavery.

The Crescent man of war and Merlin sloop, which are appointed convoy to the West-India fleet, have received orders to sail the first fair wind, waiting 48 hours for such ships as will be ready to sail under their convoy.

The debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood Dec. 31. last, amounts to 3,907,656l. 15s. 7¼d.

The late Mrs Elizabeth Heylyn, of Hamstead, among several other charitable legacies, has left 500l. to the Middlesex Hospital.

Friday the Court of Assistants of the Corporation for the relief of poor Clergymen's Widows, were pleased to make choice of Mr. Wall, of Serjeant's Inn, to be their Register, upon the resignation of Stephen Comyn, Esq;

Friday last ended at Mr. Langford's in Covent Garden, the Sale of the late Earl of Arran's Curiosities; when the gloves given by King Henry the Eighth to Sir Anthony Denny, were sold for 38l. 17s. the gloves given by K. James the First to Edward Denny, Esq; (son of Sir Anthony) for 22l. 1s. the mittens given by Q. Elizabeth to Sir Edw. Denny's Lady, for 25l. 4s. and the scarf given by K. Charles the First, for 10l. 10s. all which were bought for Sir Thomas Denny of Ireland, who is lineally descended from the said Sir Anthony Denny, one of the Executors of King Henry the Eighth.

We hear, that for the better preservation of the roads of this kingdom, every broad wheeled waggon, with its loading, will be limited to five tons weight.

That all waggons are to be weighed for that purpose, with engines as heretofore; and that every waggon, that weighs above five tons with its loading as abovementioned, will be subject to pay a penalty for every hundred over weight, of which penalty there will be no mitigation.

Tuesday night Mr. Fielding having received information of an illegal concert then carrying on at a Public house in Bunhill Fields, at which were present Bawds, Whores, Apprentices, and other disorderly persons, he granted a warrant, which was executed that night by the Peace Officers, assisted by a party of guards: And all who could not give a good account of themselves were taken into custody, and examined the next morning before the above Magistrate, and dealt with according to Law.

Last Tuesday a Drover, who was some time since convicted before the Lord Mayor in the penalty of 20s. for driving Cattle into Smithfield on the Lord's Day, contrary to the statute, not having goods and chattels to pay the said fine, sat in the stocks two hours in the above Market.

Friday Mary Kelly was committed to Newgate for keeping a disorderly house in the liberty of Westminster.

On Thursday as a Gentleman was riding over Epping-forest, he was attacked by a single highwayman, who robbed him of ten guineas in gold, his watch, and some silver, and then rode off towards Epping.

On Thursday morning an elderly man, who has kept a school at Greenwich for some years past, having some words with his wife, got out of bed and cut his throat with a penknife, and died before any assistance could be got.

Tuesday, April 10.

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Vienna, March 24.

IN the different skirmishes which have happen'd at Vacha, Philipsthall, and Eisenach, between our troops and those of Prussia which lately entered into the territory of Erfurth, and its neighbourhood, we have lost in all 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 211 men, and 78 horses.

Francfort, March 27. In order to accommodate the Merchants and others resorting to our approaching Fair, the Duke de Broglio has agreed to remove part of his cavalry; and it is even said the head quarters of the French army, during the Fair, will be established at Hanau.

Hanover, March 20. A fort is building on the hill of Kluet, at the foot of which stands the city of Hamelen. By the help of this fort and some other new works, we hope to free that town from the disagreeable necessity of surrendering on the first summons. We daily expect some new cannon lately cast at Cell, which are to be placed on our ramparts.

Paris, March 30. It has been lately reported here, that the French subjects who profess the *pretended reformed religion*, have offered the Government the sum of 50,000,000 to enjoy the same privileges with the Roman Catholicks; that is to say, to be able to contract marriages, make wills, and inherit estates, &c. As these subjects, tho' of a different religion, have always shewn great zeal and fidelity to the State, it is thought their proposals will be accepted. It is said that they are also soliciting the revocation of the edict of Nantes published by Lewis XIV. but it is not probable that this demand will be granted.

Besides artillery, there were found in the forts which our troops lately took in the East Indies, a great number of fire arms of different sorts, and large quantities of warlike stores. There were only 150,000 rupees in cash at Fort St. David's belonging to the company. [A rupee is worth about 2s. 6d.]

Hague, March 30. The English party here has spread a report, that, in consequence of the last letters sent by Mr. York to his Court, in which he represented to the British Ministry the impression which the sentence of the English Judges had made in Holland, and how the body of Merchants had been affected at this sentence, the English Ministry had assembled, and after having long deliberated on this affair, had resolved to satisfy the Republick. It is added, that Lord Holderneſſe had a long conference with Mr. Hop on this head, in which he assured him, that he might safely tell the States General, that an alteration would be made in the sentence of the Judges, as it was thought that the condemnation was too severe. But notwithstanding these reports, which are given out for certain, our Government does no longer flatter itself upon the promises of the English, and is resolved in earnest to protect its Commerce and Navigation. No doubt but the Minister sent to Copenhagen is charged to engage the King of Denmark to join with us in the same cause.

Warsaw, March 17. The King hath conferred the Archbishoprick of Gnesna, to which the dignity of Primate is annexed, on Count Lubienski, Archbishop of Leopol.

AMERICA.

Pensylvania, Feb. 8. At a treaty held at Easton in Pennsylvania, in October last, peace was concluded and ratified between the Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Governor of New Jersey, on the behalf of their respective provinces, and the rest of his Majesty's subjects in America of the one part, and the eight confederate Indian nations, and the Indians called the Delawares, the Unamies, the Minisinks, the Wapings, and the Mohiccons, of the other part; which peace hath since, by the intervention of Brigadier-General Forbes been acceded to, ratified and confirmed by the several nations of Indians living on the Ohio.

Kingston in Jamaica, Jan. 4. Sunday last died Thomas Pinnock, Esq; Member of the Assembly for the parish of St. David.

Yesterday died Thomas Duwarris, Esq;

Kingston in Jamaica, Jan. 18. Saturday died Mr. Jacob Pereira Mendez, who had been an inhabitant of this island upward of 40 years.

IRELAND.

Corke, March 29. Yesterday arrived here from a cruize, his Majesty's ship Adventure, of 32 guns, Capt. Moore, who has taken and sent into England, a French privateer of 22 nine pounders on one deck, and 250 men, out from St. Maloes but three days, and struck without firing a gun. This is the only vessel which escaped destruction, when the Duke of Marlborough was at that place, she being then on the stocks.

Dublin, April 3. On Saturday arrived the Dublin, Capt. Tate, from New-York, which was brought to by the Vengeance man of war in the Bay, and in vain attempted to be boarded by her boat that evening; whereupon proper caution was taken to prevent the hands from getting on shore in the night, and on Sunday morning the cutters attending for his Majesty's service were brought out of the harbour, which, in conjunction with the small boats of the Vengeance, laid her on board, after a warm engagement, having first received a shot from the Dublin, which killed one of the crew, and carried all her hands, except the Captain and boy, on board the man of war. Several were dangerously wounded on both sides, the crew of the Dublin having betaken themselves to close quarters, and fought desperately, till at length overpowered.

Their Excellencies the Lords Justices have issued a proclamation, commanding all Civil Magistrates within this kingdom to assist the Officers of his Majesty's ships in impressing seamen and seafaring-men, and offering his Majesty's bounty to those who shall voluntarily enter into the service.

Last Wednesday Mademoiselle La Conde (nearly related to the Prince of Conde) renounced the errors of the Church of Rome, and embraced the Protestant Religion in St. Patrick's church; and was the next day, with a great number of others, confirmed at St. Peter's church by the Bishop of Clogher.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, April 7. The arms, ammunition, and cloathing, for the Militia of the county of Somerset, is arrived from London.

Saturday last the press-warrants were put in execution, when several able seamen who attended a fellow that was standing in the pillory, were taken into his Majesty's service: And on Wednesday last a General search was made throughout the city by the Constables of the respective Wards, and a considerable number of unemployed persons were sent on board the tenders in Kingroad.

LONDON.

Eight waggon loads of arms was sent down yesterday to Shrewsbury, for the use of the militia of Shropshire.

By a letter from Jamaica, dated Feb. 5. which was the day the fleet sailed from thence, there is advice, that the Commodores Moore and Hughes had again blocked up the harbour of Martinico.

We hear that the trade to Turkey will be brought under a better regulation, much to the advantage of this kingdom, but more particularly to those concerned in carrying on the several branches of the woollen manufactories.

By a letter from Pittſburgh, formerly Fort Du Queſne, dated Jan. 2, we learn, that Gen. Forbes had appointed Capt. Alexander M'Kenzie of Dalmour, of Col. Montgomery's Highland regiment, to be Governor of the fort; that he had under his command 200 of Montgomery's Highland battalion, and 300 picked Provincials, all in good health and high ſpirits, and under no apprehenſion of danger; and that General Forbes was to return from Philadelphia the beginning of April, to rebuild the fort.

Admiral Norris is ſet out for Portſmouth, to take on him the command of a fleet there.

The Commiſſioners of the Admiralty in Holland have given notice, that all the Dutch ſhips that ſhall be ready to depart from the Texel for the Baltick by the latter end of this month, ſhall be convoyed to the height of Stettin.

Extract of a letter from Serjeant Thomas Crump of Captain Crobie's Company of Grenadiers in his Majeſty's 66th Regiment of foot, commanded by Col. La Fauſſille, dated at Morocco, Jan. 1, 1759.

"Lieut. William Harriſon, Serjeant Thomas Crump, Serjeant William Loffs, and 50 men of the aforeſaid regiment, on board the Somerſet tranſport, were caſt away the 29th of November laſt on the coaſt of Barbary, about four in the morning: Four hours after 25 men of the ſaid regiment loſt their lives; the reſt got on ſhore naked. On their march to Morocco, Lieut. William Harriſon died ſuddenly the 13th of December laſt. They are all made ſlaves; they have only 2d. per diem allowance, and are all obliged to work except the Officers. By means of an Engliſh Merchant, Enſign Bolton, of Lord Forbes's regiment, provided them with cloaths, barely ſufficient to cover their nakedneſs. In the ſame tranſport there was one company of Lord Forbes's the 76th regiment of foot: all the Officers belonging to it were loſt, except Enſign Bolton, who is with them at Morocco; he does not mention the names, or number of Officers loſt, but that 58 men, 28 women and children of the ſaid regiment, and ſix of the ſhip's crew were loſt. In all 117 periſhed. The ſame day the Litchfield man of war of 50 guns, and a bomb tender were alſo wrecked and loſt; the Litchfield loſt 130 men, but the tender loſt none.

Extract of a letter from Beaumaris.

"A veſſel of about 80 tons burden, with an old horſe head, painted white, her bottom ſheathed, and her ceiling of fir, ſuppoſed to be in ballaſt, was wrecked near Canas, between the 29th and 30th of March laſt, and all the crew periſhed. The body of a very luſty man much mangled and diſfigured among the rocks; and a boy, in appearance about 13 years of age, ſuppoſed to have been blind with one eye before the accident, have been thrown up on ſhore. We have great reaſon to fear, this was a veſſel from Dublin in ballaſt."

At the militia meeting held on Saturday laſt, in Dean-ſtreet, it was unanimouſly reſolved, by the Nobleman and Gentlemen preſent, to form themſelves into a ſociety, and to dine together annually on ſome day in the laſt week of February, to be fixed by the Stewards; who, for the enſuing year, are,

The Earl of Pembroke,	Sir William Codrington, Bart. and
Lord Romney,	Samuel Freeman, Eſq;
George Jennings, Eſq;	

There were preſent, Earl Temple, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of Chandos, Lord Mandeville, Marquis of Carnarvon, Earls of Pembroke, Denbigh, Shaftſbury, Cholmondeley, and Cowper, Viſcounts Say and Sele, Folkeſtone, Bateman, and Malpas, Lord North, St John, Romney and Bruce, and a great number of Members of Parliament and well-wiſhers to the ſucceſs of that Act.

Certificates for tickets in the enſuing lottery were delivered yeſterday at the Bank of England.

Wednesday, April 11.

From the London Gazette.

Breſlaw, March 18.

General Woperſnow is returned from his expedition; and, it is ſaid, he found at Poſen a magazine of flour ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of 50,000 men for 3 months, which he deſtroyed, it being impoſſible to carry it off for want of horſes. The moſt exact diſcipline was obſerved while the Pruſſian troops were in the territory of Poland. Upon Prince Solkofski's eſtate they had free quarters, but no plundering was permitted; and the Prince himſelf was the only perſon of his family, that was ſent to Glogau.

Breſlau, March 21. This morning the grenadier company of the firſt battalion of Guards, the Gens d'armes, and ſome other regiments, marched from hence towards the quarters of cantonment, which will be between Leignitz and Schweidnitz. Other regiments are to follow to-morrow; and it is reckoned all the troops may arrive at their places of deſtination by the 24th inſtant.

Breſlaw, March 25. His Pruſſian Majeſty left this town on Friday laſt the 23d inſtant, and the head quarters will be removed from thence to Rhonſtock, a houſe belonging to Count Hoberg, ſituated between Hohen Freidberg and Strigau.

Hamburg, March 30. General Kleiſt raiſed the blockade of the Iſland of Caninchen Werder, and evacuated Schwerin on the 25th inſtant, it appearing, that the reduction of that Iſland would coſt ſome time, and a conſiderable number of men. The Pruſſians now direct their march towards Swediſh Pomerania, and were by the lateſt advices at Guſtrow. Several ſmall detachments are likewiſe ſaid to be ſtill diſperſed up and down that dutchy, that ſerve to haſten the raiſing of the men and money required of that country.

Fulde, April 1. The troops under the command of Prince Ferdinand, came upon the enemy's flank by their march hither; which was executed through roads that no troops had ever paſſed before. Yeſterday the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, at the head of two ſquadrons of Pruſſian huſſars, attacked, above Molrichſtadt, the regiment of Hohenzollern cuiraſſiers, and broke them entirely: A great number of them was left upon the ſpot, but no more than fifty-five were made priſoners of war, the remainder having fled to the mountains. A battalion of Wurtzburghers, which was abandoned by the cavalry, became a ſacrifice to the huſſars, who took 130 of them, and cut the reſt to pieces.

Four Heſſian huſſars have brought to Prince Ferdinand's head quarters here, two very rich ſtandards, which they took, in the neighbourhood of Tann, from the regiment of Savoy, which is ſaid to have ſuffered conſiderably.

Rome, March 10. The Court of Vienna has requeſted the Pope's conſent for appropriating two thirds of the conſiderable revenues of the vacant Archbiſhoprick of Strigonia, in favour of the Infant Peter Leopold; but the Pope has appointed a particular congregation to conſider that requeſt.

The Pope has cauſed an Indulto to be publiſhed, by which he grants a general pardon to all the apoſtate Clergy that ſhall return to their reſpective orders; to encourage which, he grants them liberty to change their orders into ſuch others as they like beſt.

Rome, March 17. This Government, to avoid entering into a diſpute with the Powers at war, has ordered the cargo of pilchards, on board an Engliſh merchant-ſhip, called the Poſtillion of London, Richard Plimmer, Maſter, taken by a French privateer near the port of Naples, and conducted to Civita Vecchia, to be landed there, and ſold to the beſt advantage; and to keep the produce of it in depoſit, till the Court of Naples decides the legality or illegality of the capture.

Florence, March 24. On the 19th inſtant, an Engliſh merchant-ſhip, called the Bethia, which, on the 9th of laſt month, was taken by a French privateer within the juriſdiction of the port of Leghorn, was, by order of the Regency, reſtored to its owners. Laſt week his Britannick Majeſty's ſhip the Glaſgow anchored at Leghorn from a cruize, in order to careen. *Gazette.*

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Modena, March 17. They write from Milan, that Mr. Mann, Miniſter from the King of Great Britain, has declared in a menacing tone to the Regency, that the King his maſter finds much fault with their taking part in the preſent war and furniſhing ſuccours againſt one of his Allies.

Naples, March 12. The King hath declared at Court, that a treaty for preſerving the Peace of Italy is actually concluded.

Peterſburgh, March 6. The late fire at Revel hath deſtroyed Military and Naval Stores to the value of five Millions of Rubles, which will very much impede our military operations. It is obſerved that from time to time ſeveral pieces of heavy cannon have been ſent from hence to Moſcow, which are to be carried from that city into the Ukraine, a circumſtance that ſeems to denote we are not entirely free from apprehenſions on that ſide.

Berlin, March 29. It's aſſured that 30 or 40,000 of our troops will immediately encamp in the neighbourhood of Coſlin, in order to obſerve the motions of the Ruſſians, who ſeem to be advancing in a ſtrong body towards Colberg.

Berlin, March 31. Col. Geridorff hath deſtroyed another Ruſſian magazine in the little town of Crone in Poland, and carried off 80 tons of brandy.

His Majeſty has lately made a great promotion of Subaltern Officers; and thoſe who are thought to have the beſt intelligence in this place make no ſcruple of declaring, that his Majeſty will, by the Middle of April, make himſelf Maſter of the greateſt part of Moravia.

Liſtadt, March 30. Our advices from Breſlau ſay, that the King's army, which is attended by a ſeparate body under the Marigrave Charles, is marching into Moravia.

Liſtadt, April 3. The Pruſſians have taken their meaſures ſo well, that they have actually broken the lines of the army of the Empire in two places, which has entirely overturned the project they had formed of acting in conjunction with the French; and on the other hand, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, the Hereditary Prince, and the Prince of Hembourg, are in full march, with 40,000 men, to attack the French before they receive their reinforcements; ſo that the campaign is begun very happily, and with the greateſt appearance of ſucceſs.

Hamburgh, March 30. The Daniſh troops are at preſent very quiet in Holſtein, and we hear no more talk of their being to be reinforced by draughts from the garriſons of Norway. However, many people think that the King has formed ſome very important project, as he is endeavouring to borrow the ſum of 5,000,000 of crowns at five per cent.

Weiſſenburgh, March 23. It is computed that the army of the Empire, including the Auſtrians that have joined it, conſiſts of 168 battalions, of 534 men each, with 112 companies of grenadiers, and cavalry in proportion.

Hanover, March 30. Three regiments of Engliſh horſe have joined Prince Yſembourg.

Amſterdam, April 5. Letters from the Lower Rhine adviſe, that ſeveral detachments of French troops are filing off towards Weteravia, to ſupport the army upon the Mayne.

Amſterdam, April 5. There is advice from Liſbon, that the jeſuit, late Confeſſor to the King, is dead in his priſon. Several letters ſay, that it will require much labour to ſettle things. M.

de Carvalho, who ſpares no pains to purge the kingdom, hath been often in danger of his life. His guards are augmented to 500 men; and the patrols are doubled. The Marchioneſs of Atouguia was condemned to death. Her ſentence was read, and at the ſame time her pardon was delivered to her. But ſhe was ſo much ſtruck with her ſentence, that, without reflecting on her pardon, ſhe fainted away. She was brought to herſelf, but hath been fooliſh ever ſince.

Paris, March 30. A convoy of veſſels laden with proviſions and ammunition for Canada, is ſailed from Bourdeaux. An embargo was laid on all foreign ſhips in that port, and not taken off till three days after the departure of that convoy.

We were miſinformed when we ſaid that the Abbé Rouſſillon, who had aſſaſſinated Miſs Chamflour at Clermont in Auvergne, was in cuſtody. He is not yet taken, tho' an hundred Louis d'Ors are offered for apprehending him. There were ſix perſons in the apartment where he committed the horrid action, but they were all ſo affected that they let him eſcape.

LONDON.

Whitehall, April 10. The King has been pleaſed to order Letters patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, for the tranſlation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Richard Robinſon, Biſhop of Killala and Achonry, to the united Biſhoprick of Leighlin and Ferns in the Province of Dublin, void by the death of Dr. Thomas Salmon, late Biſhop thereof.

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, for promoting Dr. Samuel Hutchinſon, Dean of Dromore, to the Biſhopric of Killala and Achonry, void by the tranſlation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Richard Robinſon, late Biſhop thereof, to the Biſhoprick of Leighlin and Ferns.

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing a Grant unto Thomas Baron, of Athenry, and his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of Earl of Louth.

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing a Grant unto William Baron Braco, of Kilbryd in the county of Cavan, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a Viſcount of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of Viſcount Macduff; and likewiſe a Grant of the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of Earl Fife.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 10. Orders for the Court to change the mourning on Sunday the 22d inſt. for her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Orange, viz.

The Ladies to wear black ſilk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, black and white ſhoes, fans, and tippets, white necklaces and ear-rings; no diamonds.

Undreſs, white or grey luſtrings, tabbies, or damaſks.

The men to continue in black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs, grey frocks. *Gazette.*

We hear from Munſter, that Lord George Sackville, Commander in Chief of the Engliſh forces in the Allied army, arrived there the 30th paſt from Embden.

Letters from the Hague ſay, that his Grace the Duke of Richmond, accompanied by Mr. Elliot, ſet out from thence the 4th inſt. for the Allied Army, and that the Dutcheſs is to return to England.

Yeſterday the Deputies from the States-General of the United Provinces arrived in town from Holland.

Thurſday, April 12.

Breſt, March 21.

THE Captains who are to command the ſhips now fitting out, have been juſt appointed. The Marſhal de Conflans, having been declared Generaliſſimo, will hoiſt his flag on board the Royal Sun.

The following ſhips will be ready in a month:

Guns.	*Ships.*	*Commanders.*
80	Royal Sun,	Marſh. de Conflans, *Gen.* Capt. de Cheſac.
80	Tonant,	Prince de Beaufremont, *Chefs d'Eſcadre.*
80	Formidable,	M. de Verger St. André, *Chefs d'Eſcadre.*
74	Intrepide,	Capt. de Chateluger.
74	Magnifique,	Capt. Bigot de Moragues.
74	Theſeus,	Capt. de Kerſaint.
74	Heros,	Capt. de Sanſay.
70	Juſte,	Capt. de St. Allouern.
70	Northumberland,	Capt. de Belinger.
70	Superbe,	Capt. de Montalais.
64	Eveille,	Capt. de la Prevalais.
64	Sphinx,	Capt. de Coutances.
64	Bizarre,	Chev. de Rohan.

Theſe will be joined by the following ſhips from L'Orient:

80	L'Orient,	M. de Guebriant, *Chef d'Eſcadre.*
74	Robuſte,	Capt. de Vienne.
64	Solitaire,	Capt. de Langle.
64	Brilliant,	Capt. de Bois Chateau.

And by the following from Rochfort.

74	Glorieux,	M. de Villiers.
70	Dauphin Royal,	Capt. d'Urthuby.
64	Dragon,	Capt. de la Touche.
64	Inflexible,	Capt. de Caumont.
64	Hardi,	Capt. d'Orvillier.
50	Warwick,	Capt. de Brede.

Theſe 23 ſhips of the line will be joined by 12 or 15 frigates, the greateſt part of which are now ready. The Chevalier des Roches is appointed Major of this armament, and M. de l'Iſle Adam, Commiſſary. Its deſtination is not known.

The following ſhips are alſo fitting out at Toulon:

80	Ocean,	M. de la Clue, *Chef d'Eſcad.*
74	Redoubtable,	Capt. de St. Aignan.
74	Souveraine,	Capt. de Sabran.
74	Guerrier,	Capt. de Rochemore.
74	Temeraire,	Capt. de Pavat.
74	Centaur,	Capt. de Caſtiller, ſenior.
64	Fantaſque,	Capt. de Venel.
64	Triton,	Capt. de Montvert.
64	Lion,	Capt. Colbert.
54	Fier,	Capt. Marquiſat.
54	Oriflame,	Capt. Dabon.

This ſquadron alſo will be reinforced by ſeven or eight frigates.

LONDON.

We hear that Sir Edward Hawke will ſet out ſoon for Portſmouth, to take on him the command of a ſquadron.

The Goſport and Melampe men of war, with the Danaë, a French frigate, prize to the Melampe and Southampton men of war, are ſafe arrived at Hull, having been forced there by contrary winds.

The Spry privateer, Capt. Spring, of Philadelphia, has ſent into Providence, the following veſſels, a French Dane loaded with ſugar and coffee; the Fair Lady, a Dane, loaded with fiſh; and the VrowAndonia, aDane, loaded with ſugar, which were all condemned; alſo the Elizabeth, a Dane, loaded with ſugar, which would alſo be condemned.

A Dane of 160 tons, from St. Croix, with ſugar, cotton, &c. is taken by the Pitt privateer, and brought into Dover.

The Pendant, from St Dominge to France, with ſugar, indigo, &c. is taken by the Experiment and Mercury men of war, and brought into the Downs.

The Charming Polly, Mangles, a tranſport bound to North America, is taken by a Privateer of 14 guns, who had taken, two days before, a Letter of Marque ſhip from Briſtol or Liverpool. The ſaid Privateer was afterwards chaſed into Vigo by the Flamboro' man of war.

The ſhip Roebuck, Capt. Rankin, bound from Philadelphia to St. Kitts is taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Dublin, Tate, from N. York, is arrived at Dublin, ſhe was taken the 17th ult. on the Banks of Newfoundland, by the Count de Florentine, and ranſomed for 1500l.

We hear that 25,159l. will be granted for the better fortifying the town and dock of Plymouth; 10,000l. for fortifying the harbour of Milford; 9937l. for better fortifying the town and dock of Portſmouth; and 708l. for ſecuring Chatham-dock.

They write from Munſter, that a moſt horrid plot was diſcovered a little before it was to have been put into execution, which was to have ſet the Hôtel, where Prince Ferdinand lodges, on fire, by which means they hoped to deſtroy the ſaid Prince's life.

Some private letters from Stettin of the 30th ult. mention, that they had there an account from Stralſund, that in a ſally the Swedes made out of that place, they had loſt 1000 men.

A match is ſaid to be agreed on between the Margrave of Brandebourg Bareuth (brother in-law to the King of Pruſſia) and the Princeſs Charlotte of Heſſe Caſſel.

They write from Copenhagen, that his Excellency Hans Weineman, General of the Daniſh Infantry, Knight of the Order of Danebrog, and Governor of Bergen in Norway, died there the 4th inſtant, in the 93d year of his age.

We hear that Mrs. Clive lies dangerouſly ill, and that Mrs. Woffington is given over.

Laſt Thurſday was held a wardmote at Leatherſellers-hall, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, for the election of a Common-council man, in the room of Mr. Chapman, deceaſed, when Mr. Abraham Daking, junior, nephew to Abraham Daking, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected.

The Patent of Covent-Garden Playhouſe is purchaſed by B. Thornton, Eſq; Author of the Connoiſſeur, for 40,000l. And at the rehearſal on Saturday laſt, Mr. Thornton being preſent, the Comedians were acquainted with it.

A melancholy affair happened laſt week at Northfleet, near Graveſend, in Kent; a young farmer of that place had courted a girl, who had a fortune of 500l. in her own hands. He had obtained her conſent, and the day was appointed for their marriage. She gave him 50l. to buy the neceſſaries for the wedding, which he returned the next day, telling her, that his father had perſuaded him off the match, and adviſed him to marry ſuch a one, naming the girl to her. Accordingly in a few days after they were actually married, and laſt Sunday was ſe'nnight made their appearance at Northfleet church. The poor diſappointed girl, reſolving to take her laſt farewell, attended them to church, but diſturbed the congregation by her falling into fits, when ſhe was carried home in a very weak condition; but next morning ſhe made a ſhift to crawl to a brook, that falls into the Thames at that place, threw herſelf into it, and was drowned before any body could get to her aſſiſtance.

Saturday ſe'nnight as two men were riding, at Melbourn in Glouceſterſhire, on a loaded cart, they were overturned, whereby one was killed on the ſpot, and the other bruiſed in ſuch a terrible manner, that there are no hopes of his recovery.

Monday laſt was committed to the New Gaol, one Grave, a Currier, on ſuſpicion of ſtealing a parcel of horſe hair, to the value of 40l. the property of Mr. Thomas Harris, Dyer.

Friday, April 13.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Guernſey, dated April 7.

'As it muſt give great ſatisfaction to every 'true Engliſhman to hear of the continual de- 'clination of the French navy, I now tranſ- 'mit you what intelligence I have lately re- 'ceived from French priſoners brought in here 'by our privateers; and being a Commiſſioner 'for examining of them, you may be ſure that 'what I write may be entirely depended 'upon.

'First, The Firſt Lieutenant of the French man 'of war, called l'Aigle, of 300 men, and 34 guns, 'but had then only 32 mounted, declares, That 'they were caſt away in Auguſt laſt on the Iſland 'Mecatina, near the Straits of Belleiſle, being 'bound from Breſt to Quebeck. She was almoſt 'a new ſhip, a very fine ſailer, and richly laden, 'with ſtores, proviſions, &c. All the crew were 'ſaved, except thoſe who were ſick.

'Secondly, Louis Evenot, Maſter of a French 'bark, laden with wine, ſent in here Yeſterday, 'declares, That the Sauvage frigate of 34 guns, 'was driven aſhore and loſt near Rochelle, where 'he ſaw her himſelf; that ſeveral barks ran 'aſhore at the ſame time, but they were got off; 'that the Mignonne frigate was taken; that 'the Blonde, another frigate of the ſame con- 'voy, had her maſts ſo much damaged, when 'chaſed, that ſhe was obliged to go to Rochfort 'for new ones. They ſay further, that a convoy 'is lately ſailed for Canada, but in the number 'of the ſhips they do not agree; ſome ſay three 'frigates and five tranſports; others only one 'tranſport and two frigates; but the firſt is 'moſt likely.

'The Huſk privateer of Jerſey, and the Sur- 'prize of this place, have taken within this 'fortnight, ſeveral ſmall prizes and ranſoms to 'the value of about 2000l. ſterling between 'them.'

Yeſterday the Lords Commiſſioners of Appeals ſet and heard Counſel relating to a Dutch ſhip freighted on French account, and confirmed the ſentence of the Admiralty Court, that ſhe was a lawful prize.

The laſt accounts from Bruſſels ſay, that the Breſt ſquadron is ſailed for America.

Yeſterday morning died George Frederick Handel, Eſq; greatly regretted.

The Fleming, Bourk, from London, ſaid to be run down by a Dutch ſhip, is ſafe arrived at Louiſbourg.

We hear from Paris, that the 22d ult. being the anniverſary of the reduction of that metropolis by the arms of Henry IV. of France from the Hugonots, the ſame was obſerved by making the uſual grand proceſſion, and other demonſtrations of Joy.

On Wedneſday ſevennight between ſeven and eight o'clock, at Creſſage in Shropſhire, a fire broke out at the Corn mills belonging to Edward Pughe, which (the wind blowing very hard, and every thing dry) burnt with ſuch violence, that notwithſtanding the vigilance of the neighbours, in a ſhort time the dwelling-houſe, corn-mills, clover-engine, ſtable, and all other out-buildings, moſt of the houſhold-hoods, beſides conſiderable quantities of corn, hay, clover-ſeed, and ſeveral other things of value, were all conſumed to aſhes: Mr. Pughe is enterely ruined, and it was with great difficulty ſeveral other dwelling-houſes and out-buildings were preſerved from the flames.

At the Aſſizes held at Exon Caſtle for the county of Devon, thirteen maiefactors received ſentence of death, viz. Thomas Carter and Patrick Conner, for burglary and felony at Plymouth: John Morgan for felony; Mary Jewel for burglary and felony; John Watſon and Patrick Butler, for a highway robbery, near Plymouth; Robert Drawſter, for a like crime, and near the ſame town; Robert Lattimore, for robbery and murder on the perſon of the Butcher of Tamerton, near the ſame town, a conſiderable time ſince; and Charles Darrs, Louis Bourdecq, Heurant Tremunu, Pierre Pitroll, and Pierre Lagnell, all Frenchmen: Theſe five latter for barbarouly murdering Femelie alias Jean Menaux, their countryman, and late their fellow priſoner of war, on board the Royal Oak man of war, in Hamoze, Plymouth.

Laſt Monday ſe'night was executed at Heavitree gallows, at Exeter, Robert Littimore, for the murder of John Harvy in March laſt, purſuant to his ſentence, and his body delivered to a Surgeon. About 14 years ago he liſted in Gen. Howard's regiment of Old Buffs, but had deſerted ſeveral times. Going to Mr. Harvy's, a butcher of Plymouth market, to buy a breaſt of mutton, and ſeeing him take a handful of gold out of his pocket, he laid wait for him in the road between Plymouth and Tamerton, knocked him off his horſe, robbed him of ſeven guineas, and then gave him ſeveral mortal wounds on the head with a ſtick, of which he died. Littimore, in order to ſecure himſelf, turned evidence againſt two young fellows, who he ſaid were with him when the fact was committed, one of which was committed to Wincheſter gaol, and the other to Exeter gaol; but Littimore, in giving his evidence, betrayed himſelf ſo far as to prove that he was the only perſon who committed the fact.

At the Aſſizes at Warwick, which ended on Wedneſday laſt, William Jakeman, for ſtealing four ſheep, was capitally convicted, but reprieved. Charles Mumford, for breaking open a cellar, and a box therein, and taking away a Moidore, and ſome ſilver and half pence; and George Partington, for ſtealing three flaxen ſhirts from a hedge, were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years; and Margaret Jones, Benjamin Jones, and John Highams, condemned laſt Aſſizes, are to be tranſported for fourteen years.

At Monmouth aſſizes, which ended on Saturday laſt, Ed. Amies, for Horſe-ſtealing, and Geo. Harris, for Sheep-ſtealing, were condemned, but reprieved; Jane Jones, for ſtealing money, was ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years; and two were acquitted.

At the aſſizes held laſt week at Hereford, William Jones, for robbing the Parith Church of Hentland, Thomas Veal, for Sheep ſtealing, and Ann Proſſer, for Houſe breaking, received ſentence of death; but the two laſt were reprieved. John Hackford, Jane Davis, and James Wellington, for divers Felonies, were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years: and James Davis, who was condemned five years ago, was ordered to be tranſported for life. One was ſentenced to be whipped, and 12 were acquitted. One John Weaver was detected in picking the pockets of Gentlemen in the Court whilſt the Judge was ſitting; and a great number of handkerchiefs and gloves being found upon him, he was ordered for tranſportation.

Michael Haines, who was committed to Cirenceſter Bridewell, for procuring the Arſenick with which his ſon, Richard Haines, poiſoned Mr. Hewer's children (ſee our laſt, p. 110.) was brought to Glouceſter Gaol on Saturday laſt, but the ſon is not yet retaken.

PREFERMENTS.

William Beale, B. L. to the vicarages of Sencoombe and Evely, in the county of Wilts and dioceſe of Salisbury.

George Bell, B. A. to be one of the domeſtic Chaplains to the Earl of Aboyne.

The Rev. Mr. Cobb, to the Living of Billhurſt in Kent.

MARRIAGES.

March 29. Mr. Collis, Attorney at Law of Swallowfield, to Miſs Patty Gardner, daughter to the late Dr. Gardner, of Waltham in Surry.

3. Mr. John Blake, Sollicitor, of New Inn, to Miſs Peggy Cartwright, of Jermyn-ſtreet.

5. Mr. Samuel Goldſbury, of Ipſwich, Suffolk, to Miſs Pote of Eton.

6. Mr. Latham, of Hammerſmith, to Miſs King, of Tothill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

7. Mr. Charles Moore, Factor, in Lothbury, to Miſs Jennetta Oates, of Dartmouth-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

Francis Maſon, Eſq; in the 67th year of his age.

Mr. Dix, an Apothecary near Temple-bar.

Miſs Gordon, at the Hot-Wells, Briſtol, only daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonſtown, Bart.

26. Mrs. Scott, wife to Col. John Scott of Comeſton in Scotland, and eldeſt daughter of the late Sir John Carnegie of Pittarow, Bart.

31. Jacob Thomas, Eſq; at Richmond, in Surry.

1. Julius Smith, Eſq; near Ilford in Eſſex.

Mr. Philip Audley, at Scarborough, formerly a conſiderable Weſt-India Merchant in Broad-ſtreet.

2. Anthony Wilkinſon, Eſq; at Durham.

Mr. Edward Clements, at his houſe in Croydon, formerly an Apothecary, but had retired from buſineſs ſome time.

The Lady of Dr. Hibbins, late Phyſician of the London Hoſpital.

3. Sir William Andrews, Bart. at Chelſea.

Mr. Andrews, Embroiderer, in Cold-Bath Fields.

Mr. Richard Church, at Graveſend, in Kent, well known for his facetious performances on the Jews-harp, &c. in the Old Woman's Oratory.

Mr. James Lambourne, Perukemaker in the Borough, dropt down near St. George's Church.

5. Mr. Jenkins, Hop-merchant at Erith, Kent.

Mrs. Alderſon, relict of Mr. Alderſon, formerly a Hamburgh Merchant of this city.

7. Joſ. Noble, Eſq; Head Chamberkeeper to the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe's Office.

Mr. Evans, Broker, upon Tower-Hill.

9. John Playters, Eſq; only ſon of Sir John Playters, Bart. on his journey to his ſeat in Norfolk.

Mr. Abraham Chitty, at Cobham in Surry, Brother to Thomas Chitty, Eſq; Alderman of Tower-ward in this city.

Mr. Sharp, Hoſier in Whitechapel.

Mr. Pierce, Winemerchant in Southwark.

++++++++++++++++++++++

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AS the generality of judicious Readers are curious and fond of meeting with the anecdotes of great men, I have collected ſome, relating to that admired Genius, Dean Swift, which I am ſurprized have never yet tranſpired to the publick knowledge: I am the more ſo, when I reflect that they have even eſcaped the penetration of Mrs. Pilkington, who certainly never was acquainted with them, or ſhe would have enriched her Memoirs with them; the few ſhe did collect, being, in my opinion, the moſt valuable part, if not the entire worth, of her Memoirs. Mr. Thomas Sheridan, who publiſhed the poſthumous volume of Swift's writings, has paſſed them by, tho' his father Dr. Sheridan was particularly acquainted with the Dean. As for the Earl of Orrery I have peruſed him, and he ſays nothing of the matter; in order, therefore, to reſcue them from oblivion, and to preſerve theſe anecdotes to poſterity, I have collected them from papers of my own, which have

long ſince lain by me; and which, being an indigeſted Miſcellany of every thing which I could pick up, worthy my attention for theſe thirty years paſt, among other things contained theſe anecdotes ſcattered in the collection, as they happened, by chance, to arrive at my knowledge. This is the truth, and as ſuch you have them genuine from me; I ſay, Sir, genuine, as the wit of them will ſufficiently prove they could come from nobody elſe.

1. In the reign of King William, to whom Swift was no friend, on account of a neglect he met with from that Prince, and therefore had connected himſelf with the oppoſite party, it happened, that the King had either choſen, or actually had taken, this motto for his ſtate-coach in Ireland,

Non Rapui, ſed Recepi,
I did not ſteal, but I received;

alluding to his being called to the throne by the people, and to clear himſelf from the imputation of violence. This was induſtriouſly reported to Swift by one of his Court Emiſſaries: And what, ſaid he to the Dean, do you think the Prince of Orange has choſen for his ſtate motto on his coach?—*Dutch cheeſe*, ſaid the Dean, with a reluctant ſmile (for he ſcorned to laugh, and even a ſmile was extorted.) No, ſaid the Gentleman, but *Non rapui, ſed recepi*—Ay, ſays Swift—but there is an old ſaying and a true, *The Receiver is as bad as the Thief.* An embittered reflection, not unworthy of his known miſanthropy, and rather ſuperior contempt of the degeneracy of the human ſpecies. I had the pleaſure of knowing the Dean, and of hearing him both in his pleaſantries, and his peeviſh pets, and can picture to myſelf his manner of expreſſing himſelf at that moment.

2. He could never reply to a repartee, notwithſtanding his ready wit, becauſe it *trod upon the corns* of his pride. He was croſſing over the ferry in Dublin, and he was remarkably fond of chatting with the moſt indifferent men, overlooking the better ſort as below the notice of his dignity. Turning himſelf from the paſſengers in the ſtern of the boat, he addreſſed a poor man near him, 'Well, friend, what profeſſion are you of?' I am a Taylor, Sir, ſays the other (not knowing the Dean.) 'What, are you married, ſays Swift?"—Yes, Sir, replied the Taylor. And who wears the breeches, ſaid the Dean? My A— anſwered the other; which retort ſo mortified the Dean (as moſt in the boat knew him) that to ſave his pride, he gave the Taylor a crown, bidding him wear a *better pair*, ſince it was what the moſt noble bums in Europe could not boaſt.

3. Some perſon, I think it was Dr. Delany, having this motto on his coach;

Nam Avos et Proavos et quæ non fecimus ipſi,
Vix ea noſtra voco.
For to boaſt of birth, and matters in which we have no merit, I ſcarce can call ſuch things mine.

Swift ſeeing it, wrote under it,

By this grave motto be it known,
Delany's coach is not his own.

4 Lord S——— in Ireland having this motto on his coach;

Eques haud malè notus,
A Nobleman not ill known.

And this Gentleman not having the greateſt alacrity in prompt payments of his Tradeſmens bills, Dr. Swift very gravely obſerved, I think the Latin motto on Lord S———'s coach may be litterally rendered,

Better known than truſted.

5. The Scholars of Trinity College, Dublin, had, in a *gaieté du cœur*, invited themſelves to ſupper with the Dean one Friday night, on which night they never have any ſupper throughout the year, and therefore *ſtunge*, as they call it, among their friends. The Dean very pleaſantly received them; and, to their ſurprize, ſupper was brought in before they could imagine it was ready. The table was laid out in the moſt neat manner, and the Dean being ſeated, ſeveral ſervants brought in the diſhes covered. Come, Gentlemen, ſays he, uncover; which they did, and found the diſhes contained nothing but ragous of old books and muſty rums; at which, though perhaps not well pleaſed with their fare, they forced their features into a grin of complaiſance, as admiring the Dean's wit, not doubting but that the ſecond courſe would make amends for the inſipidity of the firſt, and that Epicurus would follow Burgerſdicius and Keckerman. The ſecond courſe came in, covered alſo. They did as before, and found nothing but ſalt.—There ſays the Dean, there is a feaſt for Plato. There is *Sales Atticæ* for you; indulge, indulge—This produced another laugh. The ſecond courſe being removed, in came the third, which conſiſted of plates covered, in number tallying with the gueſts; each uncovering his plate, found half a crown. Some took them up and others left them, and thus ended the entertainment; the Dean uſhering them to the door, in the Waiter's phraſe, Kindly welcome, Gentlemen.

6. The Dean was very fond of his ſervants, whom on any neglects he puniſhed in a humorous manner, rather than with ſeverity. His Cook-maid Katherine had obtained leave to go to Rafarnam on a ſummer's evening, and being got half the way, a mile or ſo on the road, the Dean diſpatched a man and horſe after her, with a charge to bring her back directly to dreſs ſupper for ſome gueſts which he had not expected, but not to give her a lift on the horſe. She was very fat, and the weather melting warm; and when ſhe returned to the Deanry-houſe ſhe was all in a bath; and very gravely making a courteſy, aſked his Reverence, what were his commands? 'Not much, Katherine, ſaid the Dean, only you forgot to ſhut the door. You may go to Rafarnam.' Poor Katherine, thus mortified, went down and undreſſing herſelf in tears, deferred her journey to another opportunity.

7. The Dean was invited to a Gentleman's houſe, where at dinner he obſerved ſome beautiful children of his friend's, and on his eagerly looking round, as if he wanted ſomething, was aſked what he would have; to which he, with too much ill-nature, if not ill-manners, replied, I am looking to ſee which is the handſomeſt Footman here. For the Gentleman was remarkably deformed, and ordinary both in perſon and features. I heard a Gentleman obſerve on this ſtory being told, that he deſerved to be kicked down ſtairs, had he been the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

8. The Dean, in his lunacy, had ſome intervals of ſenſe, at which time his Guardians, or Phyſicians, took him out for the air; when they came to the Park, Swift remarked a new building, which he had never ſeen, and asked what it was deſigned for; to which Dr. Kingſbury anſwered, That, Mr. Dean, is the magazine for arms and powder, for the ſecurity of the city. Oh! oh! ſays the Dean, pulling out his pocket-book, let me take an *item* of that. This is worth remarking; *My tablets*, as Hamlet ſays, *My tablets—Memory put down that*—which produced the following lines, being the laſt he ever wrote;

Behold! a proof of Iriſh *ſenſe!*
Here Iriſh *wit is ſeen,*
When nothing's left, that's worth defence,
We build a magazine.

And then put up his pocket-book, laughing heartily at the conceit, and clinching it with, *After the ſteed's ſtolen, ſhut the ſtable door*; after which he never ſaid a ſenſible word, ſo that theſe lines may be ſaid to have been *the laſt ſpeech, and dying words of* Mr. WIT.

A FABLE, *by the celebrated* Linnæus.
Tranſlated from the Latin.

ONCE upon a time the ſeven wiſe men of Greece were met together at Athens, and it was propoſed that every one of them ſhould mention what he thought the greateſt wonder in the creation. One of them, of higher conceptions than the reſt, propoſed the opinion of ſome of the Aſtronomers about the fixed ſtars, which they believed to be ſo many ſuns, that had each their planets rolling about them, and were ſtored with plants and animals like this earth. Fired with this thought, they agreed to ſupplicate Jupiter, that he would at leaſt permit them to take a journey to the moon, and ſtay there three days in order to ſee the wonders of that place, and give an account of them at their return. Jupiter conſented, and ordered them to aſſemble on a high mountain, where there ſhould be a cloud ready to convey them to the place they deſired to ſee. They picked out ſome choſen companions, who might aſſiſt them in deſcribing, and painting the objects they ſhould meet with. At length they arrived at the moon, and found a palace there well fitted up for their reception. The next day, being very much fatigued with their journey, they kept quiet at home till noon; and being ſtill faint, they refreſhed themſelves with a moſt delicious entertainment, which they reliſhed ſo well, that it overcame their curioſity. This day they only ſaw thro' the windows that delightful ſpot, adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers, to which the beams of the ſun gave an uncommon luſtre, and heard the ſinging of moſt melodious birds till evening came on. The next day they roſe very early in order to begin their obſervations; but ſome very beautiful young ladies of the country, coming to make them a viſit, adviſed them firſt to recruit their ſtrength before they expoſed themſelves to the laborious taſk they were about to undertake.

The delicate meats, the rich wines, the beauty of theſe damſels prevailed over the reſolution of theſe ſtrangers. A fine concert of muſic is introduced, the young ones begin to dance, and all is turned to jollity; ſo that this whole day was ſpent in gallantry, till ſome of the neighbouring inhabitants, growing envious at their mirth, ruſhed in with drawn ſwords. The elder part of the company tried to appeaſe the younger, promiſing the very next day they would bring the rioters to juſtice. This they performed, and the third day the cauſe was heard, and what with accuſations, pleadings, exceptions, and the judgment itſelf, the whole day was taken up, on which the term ſet by Jupiter expired. On their return to Greece, all the country flocked in upon them to hear the wonders of the Moon deſcribed, but all they could tell was, for that was all they knew, that the ground was covered with green, intermixed with flowers, and that the birds ſung amongſt the branches of the trees; but what kinds of flowers they ſaw, or what kinds of birds they heard, they were totally ignorant. Upon which they were treated every where with contempt.

If we apply this Fable to men of the preſent age, we ſhall perceive a very juſt ſimilitude. By theſe three days the Fable denotes the three ages of man. Firſt youth, in which we are too feeble in every reſpect to look into the works of the Creator. All that ſeaſon is given up to idleneſs, luxury, and paſtime. 2dly, Manhood, in which men are employed in ſettling, marrying, educating children, providing fortunes for them, and raiſing a family. 3dly, Old age, in which, after having made their fortunes, they are overwhelmed with lawſuits, and proceedings relating to their eſtates. Thus it frequently happens that men never conſider to what end they were deſtined, and why they were brought into the world.

The MONITOR, *April 7.*

The Engliſh know better than any other people upon earth, how to value, at the ſame time, theſe three great advantages, Religion, Commerce and Liberty. MONTESQUIEU's Spirit of Laws.

I AM very far from calling the wiſdom and juſtice of the Lords of Appeal, and their ſentence in queſtion. Their Lordſhips, no doubt, had ſufficient reaſon for their ſentence in favour of the *Thereſa*: But is it not as great a virtue to do juſtice to our Country, as to a Stranger? Is not our Commerce, our Religion, and our Liberty, injured, and threatened with ruin by this Dutch practice? and ſhall there be no meaſures taken to ſtop it? Muſt that Treaty of 1674, be any longer admitted to enable our enemies to contend with us, and to work our deſtruction?

The practice of nations has been always to reject ſuch compacts, which, either by time and the alteration of circumſtances, or by innovations in the ſyſtem of politics amongſt their neighbours, or by their ambiguity and miſapplication, have been found inconſiſtent, dangerous, and hurtful.

The very idea of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, will juſtify the revocation of ſuch conditions, as are interpreted ſo as to make one party acceſſary to their own deſtruction. Treaties are made for mutual advantage and defence; and where they are offenſive and defenſive, as all ours are with the Dutch, any aſſiſtance given to the enemy, directly or indirectly, makes them void and of no effect.

The Dutch plea, therefore, is bad, both in a natural light, according to the practice of other nations, and to the nature of Treaties: becauſe they have hired themſelves in the ſervice of the enemy of their Ally; and make uſe of their friendſhip with Great Britain, to grant protection and paſſports to French property, and to French navigation and commerce.

By this behaviour of our Dutch Ally, we are deprived of the moſt certain means to gain the advantage over our enemies; which could not be intended by any Treaty. Our navigation and commerce are expoſed to the French privateers. For, if a Dutch paſſport, or the lading of Dutch ſhips with French property, out of veſſels at ſea, is ſufficient to baffle the vigilance, expence and ſervice of our cruizers and privateers, we ſhall ſoon find the ſeas ſwarm with the enemy's private ſhips of war, and our own laid up for want of a ſufficient authority to put a ſtop to their iniquitous practices. An open war with ſuch a nation is much more eligible, in our circumſtances, than peace with ſuch an Ally. Their relative ſtrength is no ways adequate to their pretenſions. They may talk big about their armaments by ſea and land: but they are no longer that people, who in the laſt century rivaled our naval power, and cut a figure in Flanders under the Duke of Marlborough. Their martial ſpirit has given way to intrigue and merchandize.

Suppoſe they could be ſo blind to their own intereſt to join with France againſt us; that would not be able to deliver them out of our hands. France has paſſed the zenith of that grandeur and ſtrength we ſaw it enjoy, before Pruſſia in Germany, and Sardinia in Italy were in a condition to clip her wings.

The threatening to march an army to Hanover is now almoſt as ſtale a piece of politics, and as little regarded, as the contemptible trick of playing off the Pretender, on every bickering between France and England. Such a motion in the Dutch troops could only expoſe them to the reſentment of the Allies; and might furniſh the Pruſſian Hero with a laudable pretence to lay their country under contribution, and to give them an honeſt Stadtholder; to preſerve them from that ruin that will naturally follow a continuation of French intrigues.

This is evident, that if we are ſtill to furniſh them with pretences to aſſiſt our enemies; if no regard is to be paid to the great alterations in the ſyſtem of Europe from the year 1674: if our Commerce, Liberty, and Religious Intereſt muſt all yield to the artifices and private intereſt of the Dutch, there will be no end of our war; France will be able to ſupport her commerce, and her commerce will ſupport her ambitious views.

Such a pacific conduct may be ſtigmatized with the name of folly; but cannot deſerve the amiable character of juſtice to the nation. To commiſſion privateers to bring into port all ſhips ſuſpected to carry French property, and not to explain how far our friends are intitled to cover that property till afterwards, comes very near the impropriety of a law *ex poſt facto*; becauſe their legal right to the captures is to depend, not on the deciſion of the Court of Admiralty, but on the determination of the Lords of Appeal, in whom, after condemnation, by a due courſe of law, is lodged the interpretation of their legality, according to Treaties.

Particulars of the wound Capt. Gilchriſt *received in engaging the Danae, a French man of war of* 40 *guns and* 330 *men.*

HE received the wound with a pound ball, which took clear off that large triangular muſcle which covers the upper part of the arm called the *deltoides*; it broke the proceſs of the blade-bone called *acromion*, which joins with the *clavicula* or collar-bone; laid bare part of the arm-bone called the *humerus*, deſtroyed the ligaments of the joints which join the arm to the blade-bone, and took away part of the ſubſtance of the arm-bone. He is attended by Dr. Schomberg of Yarmouth, his own Surgeon, and ſome other Gentlemen of the profeſſion.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON.

BY a Dutch mail which arrived Yeſterday we learn, that part of Prince Henry of Pruſſia's army had attacked a large body of the Imperial army on the Banks of the Sein, and had defeated them with a very conſiderable loſs.

And a body of Prince Ferdinand's army had alſo gained a conſiderable advantage over a body of Auſtrian and French troops.

It is ſaid the King of Pruſſia entered Bohemia the 2d of this month.

BANKRUPTS.

John Kendrick, of Huntingdon, Shop-keeper.
John Armond, of Great Coggeſhall, in Eſſex, Clothier.
Richard Scott, of Kingſton upon Hull, Houſe Carpenter.
Edward Baldwin, of Coventry, Mercer.
Francis Ruſh Clark, late of London, Wine-Merchant.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

The Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten, 5¾d.
The Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houſhold, 4¾d.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	130	Males	179
Females	128	Females	186
In all	258	In all	363

Increaſed in the burials this week 3.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 37. Conſumption 79. Convulſions 95. Dropſy 18. Fever 36. Lunatick 3. Meaſles 11. Mortification 1. Small-pox 25. Stilborn 10. Teeth 10.

Drowned 3. Killed by a fall 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, Books ſhut. India Stock, no Price. South-Sea Stock, no price. Ditto Old Annuities, Books ſhut. Ditto New Annuities, 82 3-8ths a 1-half. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, Books ſhut. Ditto conſol. 81 3-4ths a 1-half. Ditto 1726, 81 1-4th. Ditto 1751, 81 3-4ths. Ditto India Annuities, 80 1-half. Three 1-half Bank Annuities, 1756, 89. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, Books ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, 90 1-half. Bank Circulation, 5s. Prem. India Bonds, Par. Lite Annuities, no price. Navy and Victualling Bills, 3 diſc. Lottery Tickets, 10l. 7s. New Subſcription 1759, 81 1-8th a 80 1-4th.

NOTWITHSTANDING his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant to *Thomas Greenough, Apothecary* in *Ludgate Street*, his Royal Letters Patent for the ſole Sale of his Tincture, which perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, cleanſes, whitens, faſtens, and preſerves the Teeth; and alſo for his Tincture, which immediately cures the Tooth-Ach, without in the leaſt injuring either the Teeth or Gums; yet the great demand for theſe Tinctures having occaſioned ſundry Perſons to counterfeit the ſame (ſome of whom, being diſcovered, are now under Proſecution) the Publick are deſired to obſerve, that, to prevent ſuch groſs Impoſitions for the future, the Patentee will inſcribe his Name of a Label on each Bottle, in the following Manner; *T. Greenough*: and none but what are ſo inſcribed are genuine.

N. B. Theſe Tinctures are ſold Wholeſale and Retail by the Patentee T. GREENOUGH, *Apothecary*, at the *King's Arms* and *Peſtle* and *Mortar* in *Ludgate-ſtreet*, and by J. NEWBERY at the *Bible* and *Sun* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, over againſt the North Door of the Church, Price One Shilling each Bottle.

Good Allowances to Merchants, Captains of Ships and Shopkeepers, who take Quantities to ſell again.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	24s to 33s	12s to 17s	11s to 13s	17s to 19s	26s to 28s	18s to 19s
Oxford,	7 to 9l	15s 6d to 18s	12s 6d to 14s	20s to 32s	24s to 28s	
Abingdon,	8l to 9l 15s load	15s to 19s 6d	12s 6d to 13s 6d	20s to 30s 6d	26s to 30s 6d	
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	7l 5s to 9l	17s to 20s	14s to 15s 6d	26s to 28s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	8l to 9l 10s	15s to 22s	14s to 16s	23s to 26s	26s to 27s	
Reading,	7l 15s to 9l 12s 6d	15s to 22s	14s to 18s	22s to 25s	25s to 28s	
Warminſter,	34s to 48s quar.	21s to 24s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Devizes,	34s to 46s	21s to 25s	16s to 20s	32s to 42s	30s to 46s	
Glocester,	4l 6d to 5l 3d buſh.	2s to 2s 3d	1s 9d to 2s 2d	2s 6d to 3s 10d		
Birmingham,	4s 4d to 4s 9d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	1s 5d to 1s 8d	3s to 3s 6d	2s 10d to 3s 4d	

LONDON, Printed for *R. Stevens*, at *Pope's-head*, next Door to the *Chapter Coffee-houſe*, in *Pater-noſter-Row*; where Advertiſements and Letters to the Author are taken in, and where all Perſons may be regularly ſerved with this Paper.